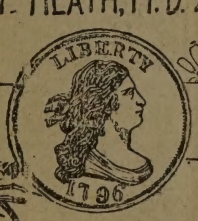
anap
CJ
1
.N978
v.12
no.8

THE NUMISMATIST

August, 1899.

An Illustrated Monthly devoted to the Science of Numismatics.

GEO. F. HEATH, M.D. Monroe, Mich.



VOL. XII NO. 8.

The Numismatist.

A MONTHLY JOURNAL FOR COIN COLLECTORS.
AND OFFICIAL BULLETIN OF

The American Numismatic Assn.

Subscription, One Dollar a Year.

Editorial and Publication Office, Monroe, Mich.

Entered at Monroe, Mich., Postoffice as second-class matter.

THE NUMISMATIST is the only Illustrated Monthly Journal devoted to coins and their collecting published on the American continent.

SUBSCRIPTION $1.00 per annum, post free to any portion of the civilized world. Remittances may be made by money order, postal note, registered letter, or, when these are not obtainable in unused stamps of low denominations.

RENEWALS.—Note the label on the wrapper of the NUMISMATIST. This will tell you when your subscription expires. It is the rule with the NUMISMATIST to discontinue sending when the time paid for by yourself or the Association expires, unless a special request be made for its continuance. It is consequently of special importance to those who wish to keep the file of their magazine complete to see that the date of their label keeps ahead of time.

ADVERTISING RATES—Very reasonable, made known on application. Its claims for patronage are based upon:

I. The largest circulation of any of its class or kind in the world. It visits every state in the Union but Nevada; goes to every province in the Dominion of Canada; England, Ireland, and Scotland; nearly all the countries of continental Europe; Turkey, India, China, and Japan, in Asia, etc.

II. It circulates with a class who have "money to burn," and is on file in some of our largest libraries and reading-rooms in the world.

III. As it is valued, so it is preserved and bound (usually advertisements and all,) and thus becomes not only of temporary but of permanent value as an advertising medium.

BACK VOLUMES can be furnished complete and sent post paid as follows: For 1892-93 at 75 cents each; for 1894-95-96-97-98 at $1.00 each. The first three volumes are exhausted.

CONTENTS.

The Medals of China. (*Illustrated.*) J. A. Brudin.....179-184

Numismatic Society of London 184-185

The Old Philadelphia Mint.....186-187

The New Philadelphia Mint.....187-188

Hooper's Restrikes. Jos. Hooper.....189-190

The American Numismatic Association.....190-191

With the Editor.....192-194

RESEARCH LIBRARY
GETTY RESEARCH INSTITUTE

The Numismatist.

VOL. XII. MONROE, MICH., AUGUST, 1899. NO. 8.

THE MEDALS OF CHINA.

[J. A. BRUDIN.]

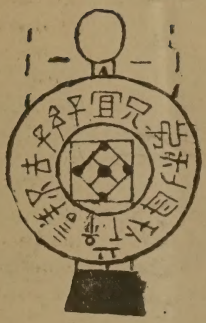
During the Han Dynasty, many centuries before medals were struck by any other nation, the Chinese made use of medals, charms and tokens for different uses and purposes. They were struck from both official and private mints. They are numerous and found in a great many varieties. Their native name is Yen Shing Tsien, which does not, translated, actually mean coins, but rather, money like coins, Yen Shing. Some of these pieces are manufactured for use by the priests, mostly Buddhist, who hang them around the necks of children, thus serving a double purpose, the warding off of impending danger or disaster and an extra income for themselves. These charms or medals are often, especially in Europe, wrongly called Temple money or Temple medals.

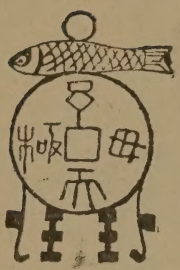
These medals are particularly interesting from a religious or folk-lore point of view because of the many scenes, figures, symbols, different manners of writing the Chinese characters from ancient to modern times, which ornament their obverses and reverses. In the eyes of the Chinese, the beauty of the written characters results of their being used in ornamentation.

The fields of the medal are often divided as shown in Plate I. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4. On this plate are also exhibited some of the symbols, ornaments, signs, figures, etc., more or less often seen on the medals. Sing (stars), on Nos. 5, 6, (perhaps parts of No. 7) Peh Tou or Tou (Ursa Major, the great bear or great dipper), No. 7. Hwa (flower), No. 8. Kou (hook), No. 9. Vertical and horizontal, No. 10. Hu (tiger) is the king of the animals and the symbol of power

The Medals of China. (Brudin.) Plate I.

1





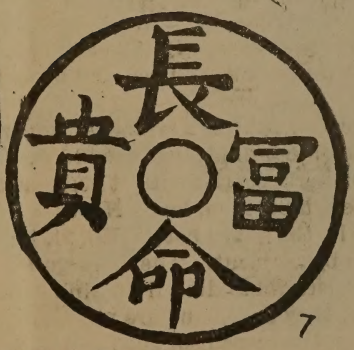
2

3

4

5

6



7

The Medals of China." (Brndin). Plate II,

and the figure of it was supposed to frighten away the devils, No. 11. The sun over clouds, No. 12. A bent line (the moon?), No. 13. Fang (square), with Pun Ming Sing Kuan, No. 14. Ornament within a circle, No. 15. Yue (moon), No. 16. Yih (sun), Nos. 17, 18. Siuen lo (spiral shell), No. 19. Kioh (horn), No. 20. Hu lu (gourd bottle), No. 21. Fang hiang (a certain musical instrument), No. 22. Yin ting, a weight of ten liangs, Hua wan, links of Meander, Nos. 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30. The toad in the moon, No. 31. Wan, or Swaslica=10000, often drawn on the breast of idols, and is said to be Buddha's heart, No. 32. Tiger head, No. 33. Lug ting, thunder under a charm character, much used in writing ghost papers, No. 34. Yang, and yn, light and darkness, the male and female principles from which springs action and reaction in all things and from which all things were evolved, the dual forces of nature—Heaven, the sun, the day, etc., etc. Yang, the earth, the moon. The night, etc., etc., are Yn. Yang is in motion and Yn is resting, 35. Tai Kih, the great finite, No. 36. Wu Kih, the infinite, produced Tai Kih, Tai Kih produced Yang and Yn.

Pa kua, Fu his (B. C. 2800) eight diagrams as he saw them on the back of a fabulous animal, called dragon horse, in the river (Hwang) Ho. They consisted of black and white dots. They are also called the mystical diagrams, the diagrams of changes, the eight signs of divination. They are the basis of Yh King, the Book of Changes, the oldest of the Chinese sacred books and therefore the oldest in existence.

The signs are as follows: Kien, Tug, Zi, Tchin, Sin, Khan, Kan and Kwan. They have each a series of meanings, and it is said that if they could all be explained, every secret in nature could easily be understood. The first and last signs, Mien and Kwan, are Yang and Yn, light and darkness, day and night. The primitive meanings of the diagrams are: Heaven, water on the earth, fire, thunder, wind, water from the atmosphere, hill and earth. Engraved on stone or metal and placed in any property or worn about the body, they have a protective power against evil and calamities. The diagrams are illustrated on Plate I, Nos. 37, and 38.

Tchang pai, a long shield inscribed "Tchang tien szi," the Heavenly prophet, Tchang, No. 39. Fu; this is another charm character, No. 40. Hu fu, a similar character, with tiger's head, legs and tail, No. 41. Sing kuan; this figure means Yuen sheng, and takes its abode in the great dipper, Nos. 42 and 43.

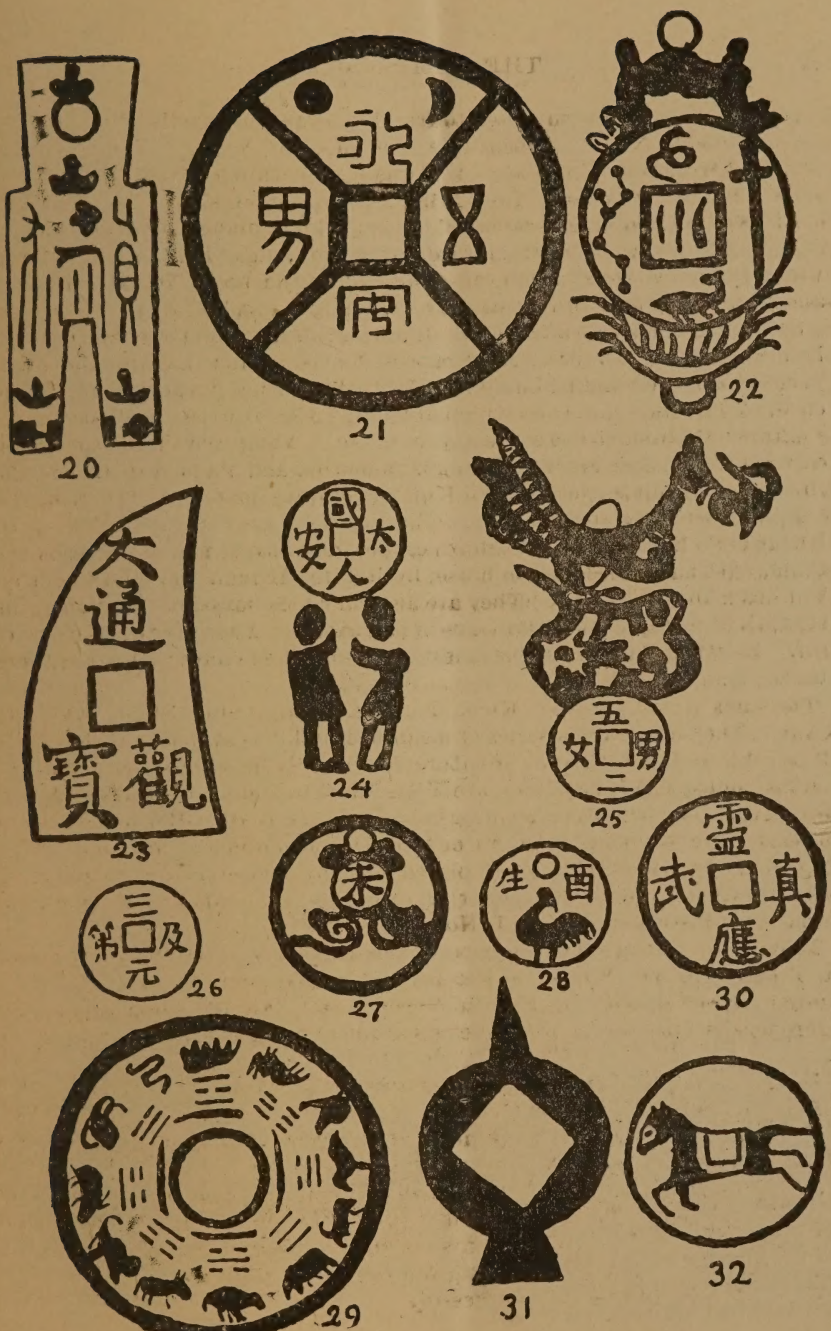
Lung (dragon) is a symbol of imperial dignity.

Fung (phœnix) brings good luck.

Ho (stork) carries with it good luck and long life. The same may be said of the symbol Kon, hook, No. 9.

Hu lu, the gourd bottle, No. 21, insures also long life and exemption from death by accident. The dried gourd or calabash itself is often hung about the waists of children living in boats, so that if perchance they fall overboard, they float, and are picked up and their lives thus saved.

Shay, the serpent of good and blessing.



The Medals of China. (Brudin). Plate III.

Kwei (tortoise) another symbol of long life.

Li Tso hien divides the medals of China into six classes as follows:

I. Tching hin, the principal series or medals. These have on their obverses the same legends as on coins, but differ from them in ornamentation and size. They begin with the usurper, Wang Mang, 7-22 A. D.

Some pieces, exactly like the circulating money, but heavier, are cast just before the new year, for distribution among the guards and eunuchs of the palace. These are called Lamp Hanging money, or in popular slang. "yellow covers."

Charms with felicitous sentinels are also cast at the new year and presented with the Lamp hanging money for palace use and are said to be attached to covers of wrappers, etc, etc.

Medals with the pa kua, or the eight diagrams, are used whenever a new hall is built in the palace, a pao ho, or precious box, is placed upon the main beam, with these medals inside, and built into the roof. This box also contains in addition, current money of the nien ho, or period of reign, precious stones, the five kinds of metal, the five sorts of grain and silk of various colors. *Vide*, the coins of the present dynasty of China (Bushell). To this class belong Nos. 4, 20, 21, 22, 23, Plates II and VI.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF LONDON.

April 20.—Sir J. Evans, president, in the chair.—Mr. J. E. Pritchard and Mr. Michæl P. Vlasto were elected members.—The president exhibited an octo drachm of Arsinoe, wife of Ptolemy Philadelphos, of Egypt, which came from a find made some years ago.—Lady Buckley exhibited two groats of Edward IV, struck in London, with the mint marks, an amulet and a cross crosslet; another of Henry VI, of the rosette-mascle coinage; a proof of the obverse of the "Incorrupta Fides" crown by Wyon of George III; also a proof of the obverse of the half-crown of William IV before letters, and the shell of the obverse of the six-pence of 1817 of George III.—Mr. Maish sent for exhibition a crown in silver of Cromwell by Thomas Simon, which showed that its date had been altered from 1657 to 1658.—Mr. W. C. Boyd exhibited a sty-

cae of Aethelred II, of Northumbria, with blundered legends, and a dupondius of Augustus, struck in Spain by the legato P. Carisius, of which Cohen only illustrates an imperfect specimen.—Mr. S. M. Spink exhibited a farthing of Edward I, reading "Londriensis" for *Londoniensis*; and the Rev. F. Binley Dickinson, two volumes, one containing autographs of well known numismatists from about 1840, the other a series of portraits of numismatists and collectors of coins from the sixteenth century to the present time.—Mr. Grueber read a paper on a penny of Aethelred II, struck at Derby and having on the obverse the Agnus Dei and on the reverse the Holy Dove. The coin belongs to Mr. H. G. Hilton Price, and was found some few years ago in London. Mr. Grueber considers that this coin was struck towards the end of the reign of Aethelred II, and that the type referred to his restoration in 1014. Mr. Grueber also read a paper on a penny of Eadgar, having on the obverse a mitre, and a half-penny of the same king, with a rose branch for the reverse type. Both coins were attributed to the York mint, the second being unique, as no other half-penny is known of that reign. He also described a noble of the amulet or first coinage of Henry VI, of which no specimen had hitherto been known. All three coins had been recently purchased by the British Museum.

MAY 18.—Sir J. Evans, President, in the chair.—Mr. Bolles Bowles was elected a member.—Mr. J. Bearman exhibited a penny of Aethelred II, struck at Thedford, with the crowned bust of the king on the obverse and a cross pattee surrounded by four smaller crosses on the reverse, being an unpublished combination; also a penny of the same reign, struck at Barnstaple, of the "Crux" type.—Mr. L. A. Lawrence showed a small pocket balance of the eighteenth century, for weighing guineas and half-guineas.—Mr. G. F. Hill exhibited a photograph of a mass of corroded copper coins of Cyrene, belonging to Mr. G. Armes, of Eastbourne, which is said to have been formerly in the possession of the late Sir Francis Drnmmond, the consul-general in Tripoli. This mass of coins weighed over 13 pounds.—Mr. L. A. Lawrence read a paper on forgeries of coins of Henry I, Eustace, son of Stephen, Henry, bishop of Winchester, and the Empress Matilda. These coins, which formed two separate series, were shown to have been struck over coins which were not issued till considerably later than the period they purported to represent.—The Rev. R. S. Mylne described two medals of the Academy of St. Luke, in Rome, bearing the portraits of Clement XIII and XIV, specimens of which had been awarded by the academy to the writer's great-grandfather, Robert Mylne, E. F. R. S., who was the architect of Blaekfriar's Bridge, erected in 1760.—The president announced to the meeting that the Council had awarded the society's medal to M. Ernest Babelon, the keeper of coins at the Bibliotheque Nationale, Paris. (*Athenæum.*)

THE OLD PHILADELPHIA MINT.

The first piece of property owned by Uncle Sam and the first United States mint was nearly destroyed the other day by a fierce fire, which broke out in the basement of this interesting and historic old building, which is situated at Nos. 37 and 39 North Seventh street, Philadelphia.

Fortunately the firemen were near at hand, and by their prompt response to the alarm and untiring efforts, the old, historic building was saved from complete destruction, and might yet be restored and placed in such a condition that it would be a splendid object lesson not only to the present generation, illustrating the wonderful growth of the wealth of the republic from a very small and modest beginning.

It seems almost incredible that within the recollection of living men this plain old structure represented the entire personal holdings and real estate security of our national government.

The history of the first mint of the United States began with the passage by congress of an act looking to the formation of such a necessary institution. The initial step to put this act in operation was naturally the appointment of the officers of the institution, who should have charge of the establishment. for the director of the mint, Washington selected David Rittenhouse, the astronomer, who received this appointment and accepted the position on the 1st of July, 1792.

Henry Voigt, a watchmaker, was appointed chief coiner, and Tristom Dalton was made treasurer. In the succeeding year Albion Cox was appointed the chief assayer and Thomas Scott eugraver. The officers having been selected, the next important matter was to obtain a proper building for the accommodation of the machinery of the mint and the officers. With this object in view, a lot on the east iide of Seventh street, north of Farmers' alley, now Filbert street, was purchased. There was an old still house and other buildings on the property. These structures were quickly removed, and on the 31st of July, 1792, the corner stone was laid by Washington, a distinguished gathering of the leading men of the day being present.

The foundation stone in place, work was commenced on the building at once. So rapidly for that period was the work pushed that the foundation was ready for the superstructure on the 25th of August. The framework was raised on the afternoon of that day.

A few days later, on the 10th of September, 6 pounds of old copper were bought for the mint by Rittenhouse, at the rate of 1s 3d per pound, this metal being the first ever purchased for the coinage of the United States. Three coinage presses, imported from England, arrived on the 25th of Sep-

tember and were put in operation about the first of October.

In his message to congress, November 6, 1792, President Washington made the gratifying statement that a small coinage of half-dimes had been completed, "the want of small coins in circulation calling the first attention to them." Before the end of the first year after the opening of the mint, not only half dimes, but dimes and coppers, in sufficient quantity to meet the pressing needs of the country, had been coined.

In 1794 the first silver dollars and half-dollars were coined, and in the next year the first gold eagles and half eagles were produced. Up to the year 1816 the work of coining at the mint was done by hand or horse power, but in the latter year steam was introduced for operating the presses.

During the dreadful yellow fever that devastated Philadelphia in 1797-99 and again in 1802-3, the work of the mint was suspended. David Rittenhouse the first director, was generally liked and respected. And although the establishment under his care was of a most primitive nature, it was conducted with great care and judicious management. For forty years the old building on Seventh St. was used for the purpose of the mint. It was only after the marvelous increase in the population of the country had rendered it absolutely necessary that better quarters should be obtained that the secretary of the treasury and the president seriously considered the matter.

By the will of the late John F. Kates, a prominent merchant of Philadelphia, who died in that city a few months ago, and who was at the time of his death the owner of the old mint building, he bequeathed the cornerstone and all its contents to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. So this portion of the historic old building will at least be forever properly preserved.

THE NEW PHILADELPHIA MINT.

EDITOR NUMISMATIST:—

DEAR SIR:—As it may interest your readers to know something of the new mint at Philadelphia, I will give my observations during a recent visit to that city. First let me state, for the benefit of those who have never been in the Quaker City, that the present mint is a two-story, square, white marble building with a columned portico and wide front steps, occupying the entire lot it stands upon, on Chestnut street, in the business part of the city. An eighteen-story office building overshadows it on the west and a small alley separates it from Wanamaker's great Phila store. The building is much too

small for the work going on within it. Visitors, conducted by guides, go through the various rooms, guarded only by a railing in some of them from the workmen, and finish their tour in the museum of coins on the second floor, the coin cabinets of which were seen at the Chicago World's Fair.

The new mint is being built about a mile northwest of the old one in a more elevated part of the city and but a few blocks from Fairmount Park. The ground is an entire block, about 400 feet front, on Spring Garden St., between 16th and 17th, with a depth of perhaps 200 feet to a small street in the rear.

The location is an admirable one, as the building will front upon one of the finest new residence streets of Philadelphia, while in the rear are some of the largest manufactures of machinery in the country, so that it will share all railroad facilities for receiving raw material, fuel, etc., and the shipment of its products, which they possess.

The foundations occupy about three-quarters of the lot. leaving a margin for grass of say fifty feet. The granite walls, as seen over the present temporary fence, have reached the second floor and suggest a future imposing building. It will have the form of a hollow quadrangle, with an isolated two-story building in the courtyard as the museum, approached by a gallery. Galleries will go through all the future work rooms, so that visitors can inspect coining operations from above, without interference or communication with the persons employed. The basement and its vaults are already so far finished as to permit the transfer, now going on, of millions of coins from the old mint, but the indications are that .he new mint will not be in order for coinage or visiting for two years or so to come, as the interior, above the basement and bounded by the half-finished walls, is yet open to the sky.

Electric cars pass the site of the new mint on three sides, making it easy to reach from any part of the city.

So, altogether, the government is to be congratulated upon the location and character of its new principal coining establishment, both by the many who hope for a good share of its product, regardless of date, and by the select few who think first of its proof pieces and small issues. The latter will also watch with interest for the effect of its great future coining capacity upon other mints of the country, and treasure their "mint marks" accordingly.

A. G. H.

HOOPER'S RESTRIKES.

[JOS. HOOPER.]

M. Chaplain, the well-known sculptor, has just completed a medallion of M. Loubet. The Presidential Medal, as it is called, will be coined shortly by the mint, after the work by M. Chaplain, and will be shown in the universal exhibition next year. The entire collection of medals of presidents of the Republic, beginning with that of Thiers, will also be on view.

ABYSSINIA'S SINGULAR CURRENCY.—For standard money the people of Abyssinia use the Maria Theresa 1780 dollars, but for small change a very different coin is resorted to. This is no other than a bar of hard crystalized salt, about ten inches long and two and a half broad and thick, slightly tapering toward the end. Five of these bars go for a dollar at the capital. People are very particular about the standard of fineness of the currency. If it does not ring like metal when struck with the finger nail, or if it is cracked or chipped, they will not take it. It is a token of affection when friends give to each other a lick of their respective "amolis," and in this way the value of the bar is decreased. Smaller change than a bar of salt is sometimes needed, and then the natives have recourse to a cartridge. Three cartridges go to one salt. It does not matter what sort of cartridges they are. Some sharpers use their cartridges in the ordinary way and then put in dust and a dummy bullet to make up the difference, and others take out the powder and put in the bullet again.

At a sale of coins, the property of a military officer, at Messrs. Sotheby's auction rooms in London, a Scottish penny of William, the Lion, his earliest coinage, of the Roxburgh Mint, and of which there are only three other specimens known, realized £8 2s 6d.

The sentence, "In God We Trust," was introduced on the United States coinage by James Pollock, director of the mint, with the approval of Salmon

P. Chase, then secretary of the treasury. It first appeared on the copper two cent issue of 1864, and is the first use of the word God in any government act. It appeared on the 1886 issue of the double eagle, eagle, half-eagle, silver dollar, half-dollar and nickel five cent piece, in lieu of the long existing motto of "E. Pluribus Unum." In the trade dollar issue of 1873 both mottoes were retained, "In God We Trust" appearing on the obverse side. It does not appear now on the cents, nickels or dimes.

Mr. H. Griffin, while plowing on his farm, near Harrisburg, Ont., recently, turned up forty or fifty very odd Mexican and American coins that are of considerable value. The land on which he found the coins is on the Beverly or Governor's road, near Harrisburg, and has never been ploughed up before. The coins are dollar and half-dollar pieces and bear the date of 1830.

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.

President, Joseph Hooper, Port Hope, Ontario.
Vice President, Jno. A. Heckelman, Cullom, Ill.
Secretary, Dr. Geo. F. Heath, Monroe, Mich.
Treasurer, Dr. A. L. Fisher, Elkhart, Ind.
Librarian, Fred B. Stebbins, Adrian, Mich.

To the members of the Association:

It must be admitted that Association matters are very slow these days; in fact, the process of re-organization is necessarily so slow that your officers have hardly had a chance to get down to work to show what they can do in the way of increasing our membership. However, if our membership list has not been growing as we would like, we can assure the members that the material obtained is all right and of a class that will stick. More than usual care has been exercised in this respect than formerly. For the hot summer season we have done very well and influences are at work that will send us ahead rapidly as the cool months approach. "Be firm and of good courage," for the day will come, and that ere long, when the American Numismatic Association shall have exceeded all past glories and stand upon a rock, and the waves of negligence, selfishness and indifference shall never again prevail against it.

No oblections having been received, the following applicants are declared members of the Association: 143, W. G. Wright; 144, F. M. Hiller; 145, Harold Pemberton Babcock; 148, Griffith W. Lewis; 149, W. Alden Parry; 150 Frank A. Trieber; 151, Dr. G. F. E. Wilharm.

The following applications, in regular form, have been received, and will be entitled to membership November 1, providing no objections are received in tne meantime:

Thomas Burnett, Palmyra, N. J.
References: Messrs. Heath and Luck.

Virginia H. Eaton, Verona, Pa.
References: Messrs. Rode and Heath.

Rev. John Scott, Marlette, Mich.
References: Messrs. Heath and Ragan.

Geo. F. Heath, Sec'y.

WITH THE EDITOR.

"ALL the world is 'off' but thee and me, and thee is a bit 'off.'"

CORWIN F. MILLER, Wolcottville, Ind., is informed that there is no premium on a greenback of 1862.

"I HAVE always found the NUMISMATIST a most welcome monthly.—REV. L. D. CHASE, Gainesville, N. Y.

H. E. MOREY, Boston, Mass., on Aug. 25, disposed, by mail auction sale, of the Davis collection of paper money, including Continental, Colonial, Confederate, State Banks, etc.; 191 lots.

FROM G. Morchio and N. Majer, Spaderia, N. 683, Venice, we have received their priced catalogue No. 21 of ancient and modern money of Italy and the old Italian State, etc., pp 100, No. lots, 4256.

A CONSIGNMENT of 250 tons of copper coins of India, sold as copper scrap, was lately landed at New York, to be melted for commercial purposes. The coins were said to be worth more as copper than as coins.

THE NUMISMATIST aims to give a volume each year worthy of preservation and worth the amount of its subscription for all time. The limited number issued and the value of its contents should guarantee this. Most of our subscribers appreciate this fact and are zealous to keep their files complete, so that the end of each year may see their volume bound and consigned to that Valhalla of good things printed, their library.

ARCAS is the name of a point on the coast of Campeche where there is a lighthouse, and the keeper is Rosendo de Leon. News has just been received

that on the 10th inst. Don Rosendo was whiling away dull time on the sandy seashore, looking for the eggs of the turtles which swarm along the coast. To look for the eggs it is necessary to dig up the sand, and while in this operation in a secluded spot among some big stones, he found, not luscious turtle eggs, but bright bars of gold and silver. He at once advised the federal authorities of Campeche, who sent a party to gather up the treasure. It is said the value of the bars is fabulous, but it is not yet made known by the local authorities. The part that pertains by law to the finder, it is said, will be more than enough to make Don Rosando happy and idle for the rest of his life, and he has already resigned his position as lighthouse keeper at Arcas. It is supposed that these gold and silver bars were buried there by the famous old pirate, Lorencillo, who, in the halcyon days of the buccaneers, was the terror of the Gulf of Mexico, the Yucatan coast and the seas around Cuba.

We do not know whether James McClure, that eccentric character of Martic, Pa., is a coin collector or not, but if he is he will not carry his five and ten dollar gold piecs around in his pockets, as has heretofore been his custom. At a late Sunday school picnic in Martic, some of the boys essayed to have some fun with him and slipped some stones into his pockets. When McClure discovered the trick he became furious and chased his tormentors, hurling at them the stones in his pockets. In his excitement he forgot about his gold pieces, and before discovering what he was doing, had thrown at the boys 12 $10 and 8 $5 gold coins. He became like an insane man upon discovering what he had done.

During the great fire at Walkerville, Mich., on May 9, 1891, which completely destroyed that town, Mrs. Wm. Mumford, who was the W. C. T. U. treasurer, buried about $80 belonging to the building fund of that society in the garden for safety. After the fire the money could not be located, though sought after many days, and was thought to have been stolen. This year the garden was plowed as usual: and a few days ago, while digging potatoes, Mrs. Mumford ran across some pennies and digging deeper she found nearly all the money. The greenbacks were nearly decayed. The box and cloth in which the money was buried had entirely disappeared.

Washington is to strike an unique medal for the Dewey reception. The committee of 100 has secured from the government a lot of metal captured from the Spanish in the battle of Manila, and from this the medals will all be struck. It is thought that these will be the most popular Dewey medals of the year and in anticipation of a large demand they are to be turned out in large numbers.

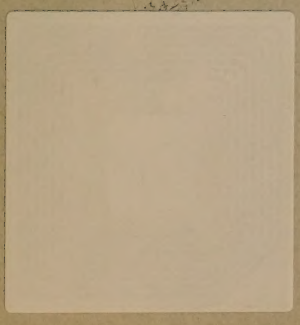
VIRGINIA H. EATON. of Verona, Pa., has purchased at administrator's sale, the fine collection of coins of the late Robert T. Graham, of Etna, Pa. This, added to her own collection, places her in possession of one of the finest private collections in the state.

THOMAS L. ELDER, 343 Princeton Place, E. E. Pittsburg, Pa., sends us his price list of ancient and mediæval coins. It is neatly gotten up and contains some valuable information to coin collectors. He will be glad to send it to anyone interested if they will ask for it.

M. P. ASHBROOK, of Ohio, made us a pleasant visit on August 9th, and looked over the Mills collection. That he was well pleased was evidenced by his sending in a good number of bids a few days later. Of this sale, which was very successful, we shall have more to say later.

OUR September issue will continue the Medals of China, with three more page plates; It will also contain an article on the Centennial of United States Coinage, in which the issues of 1799 will receive very full notice. The American Store or Business Cards will receive attention in the October issue and the series close with the volume.

DANIEL G. BRINTON, of Philadelphia, died at Atlantic City, New Jersey, on July 31, aged sixty-two years. Dr. Brinton was better known in Ethnology and Archeology and was professor of those sciences in the University of Pennsylvania. From the higher vantage grounds of History and Archeology he studied Numismatics, and was president of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society, of Philadelphia.



GETTY RESEARCH INSTITUTE
3 3125 01584 8175